6/2/86 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

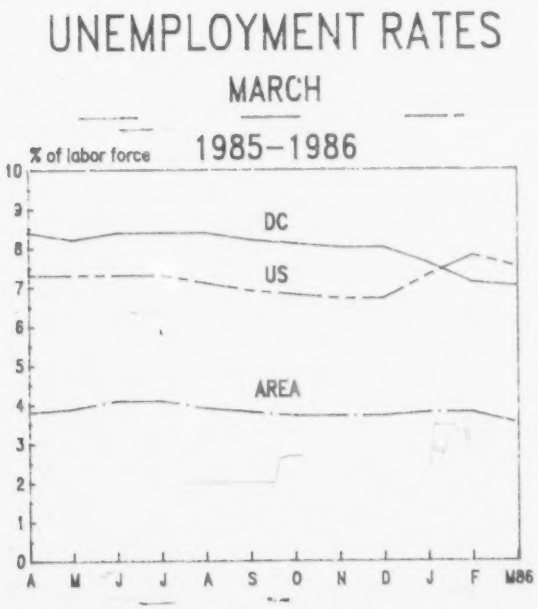
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MARCH

MAY 16, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Continues Plunge Rate Drops to 7.0 %

— Jobs Expand Again



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate declined for the third consecutive month in March, 1986 to 7.0 percent. Since reaching a plateau in December, 1985, the City's jobless rate has fallen a full percentage point. Fueled by rising industry employment, in the District and the Area, District resident employment rose by 1,800 over the month to 296,600. The expansion of the job base also contributed to lowering unemployment in the District. Between February and March, unemployment in the District declined from 22,600 to 22,300. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment declined from 7.8 percent in February, 1986 to 7.5 percent in March, 1986.

The strong over-the-year gains in industry employment, in particular in the private sector, has contributed to the overall improvement in the employment

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
March 1986 a/

	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985	February 1985	Net Change From February 1986	Net Change From March 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	318,900	317,400	317,600	316,100	1,500	1,300
Total Employment	296,600	294,800	289,400	288,400	1,800	7,200
Total Unemployment	22,300	22,600	28,200	27,700	- 300	- 5,900
Unemployment Rate d/	7.0	7.1	8.9	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.9
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,984,800	1,964,300	1,928,800	1,913.800	20,500	56,000
Total Employment	1,916,300	1,890,600	1,854,100	1,837,300	25,700	62,200
Total Unemployment	68,500	73,700	74,700	76,500	- 5,200	-6,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	- 0.3	- 0.4
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,665,900	1,646,900	1,611,200	1,597,700	19,000	54,700
Total Employment	1,619,700	1,595,800	1,564,700	1,548,900	23,900	55,000
Total Unemployment	46,200	51,100	46,600	48,900	- 4,900	- 400
Unemployment Rate d/	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	- 0.3	- 0.1

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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situation of District residents. Since March, 1985, an additional 7,200 District residents have found jobs. The growing economy has also contributed to the decline in the jobless rate over the year. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, the jobless rate in the District fell from 8.9 percent to 7.0 percent. This is the sharpest drop in the jobless rate since December, 1984, when the rate fell 2.1 percentage points over the year. The March, 1986 jobless rate represents another prerecessionary low. The previous March low was eleven years ago (March, 1975), when the March jobless rate was 7.1 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted rate was unchanged over the year at 7.5 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of increasing employment and decreasing unemployment, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined over the month to 3.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. After falling by 4,800 in February, Area employment rebounded strongly in March, increasing by 25,700 to 1,916,300. Suburban employment also rebounded from a decline in February, rising by 23,900 between February and March to 1,619,700. Since January, 1986, unemployment in the Area and Suburbs has declined by 7,100 and 5,400. The majority of this declined occurred between February and March, when Area unemployment fell by 5,200 to 68,500 and Suburban unemployment fell by 4,900 to 46,200.

Since March, 1985, the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents has shown modest improvement. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, the Area jobless rate fell from 3.9 percent to 3.5 percent; while the Suburban jobless rate fell from 2.9 percent to 2.8 percent. In the Area, employment increased by 62,200 over the year to 1,916,300. Suburban employment also showed significant gains over the year, rising from 1,564,700 to 1,619,700. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, Area joblessness fell by 6,200, with over 95 percent of the declined attributed to declining joblessness in the District. Suburban joblessness was down slightly over the year, falling from 46,600 to 46,200.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Mar. a/ 1986	Feb. b/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.0	7.1	8.9
Alexandria City	4.4	4.8	4.5
Fairfax City	3.0	3.1	4.2
Falls Church City	4.8	4.8	3.9
Manassas City	3.0	3.8	3.2
Manassas Park City	2.1	2.1	2.3
Arlington County	3.4	3.9	3.3
Fairfax County	2.7	3.0	2.5
Prince William County	2.5	3.0	2.5
Loudoun County	2.4	2.9	2.6
Stafford County	2.7	3.9	2.6
Montgomery County	2.1	2.3	2.4
Prince Georges County	2.9	3.1	3.2
Frederick County	3.7	4.8	4.3
Calvert County	3.9	4.4	4.1
Charles County	2.6	2.6	2.8

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

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JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	1,859,200	1,770,400	88,800	4.8
February	1,864,100	1,779,500	84,600	4.5
March	1,878,700	1,796,700	82,000	4.4
April	1,889,400	1,813,000	76,400	4.0
May	1,912,200	1,834,400	77,800	4.1
June	1,951,500	1,866,400	85,100	4.4
July	1,973,000	1,886,500	86,500	4.4
August	1,973,100	1,892,600	80,500	4.1
September	1,943,200	1,866,400	76,800	4.0
October	1,957,000	1,878,400	78,600	4.0
November	1,957,600	1,884,400	73,200	3.7
December	1,973,600	1,896,100	77,500	3.9
Annual Averages	1,927,700	1,847,100	80,600	4.2

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,984 in March, 1986--down 1,240 from February, 1986. In March,1986, 58.2 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 23.8 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants in March, up 0.4 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 9.3 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

Since March, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,762. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.6 weeks in March, 1985 to 10.1 weeks in March, 1986. The increase in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due to an increase in the duration of joblessness among both males and females. Since March, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.4 weeks, and that for males increased from 9.6 weeks to 9.9 weeks.

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
March 1986

Duration and Sex	Mar. b/ 1986	Feb. c/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Total	9,984	11,224	11,746
1-2 Weeks	1,322	1,641	1,690
3-4 Weeks	1,140	1,456	1,579
5-14 Weeks	4,453	4,842	5,052
15-26 Weeks	3,069	3,285	3,425
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.1	9.7	9.6
Males	9.9	9.3	9.6
Females	10.4	10.2	9.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
March 1986

	Mar. b/ 1986	Feb. c/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Total	9,984	11,224	11,746
Sex			
Male	5,806	6,473	6,379
Female	4,178	4,751	5,367
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,111	2,416	2,608
Clerical & Sales	2,372	2,588	2,970
Service	2,202	2,611	2,405
Farm, Fish, Forest	118	124	99
Processing	52	60	49
Machine Trade	173	178	180
Benchwork	85	77	89
Structural	1,616	1,888	1,259
Misc. & INA	1,192	1,282	2,087

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jobs in the District totalled 635,200 during March, 1986--this level represents a new job record for the month of March. Between February and March of this year, 3,100 jobs were added to the City's economy. The private sector accounted for seventy-one percent of this over-the-month increase with 2,200 new jobs. The Services industry contributed fifty-nine percent with 1,300 jobs, followed by Construction (600 jobs) and Manufacturing and Retail Trade, each with 100 jobs. Hotels and Other Lodging Places was the leading component in the Services industry with 600 new jobs, followed by Business Services (400 jobs) and Other Services (300 jobs). All other industries remained unchanged over the month with the exception of Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, which experienced a loss of 100 jobs. Government job growth (900 jobs) was nearly evenly divided between

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

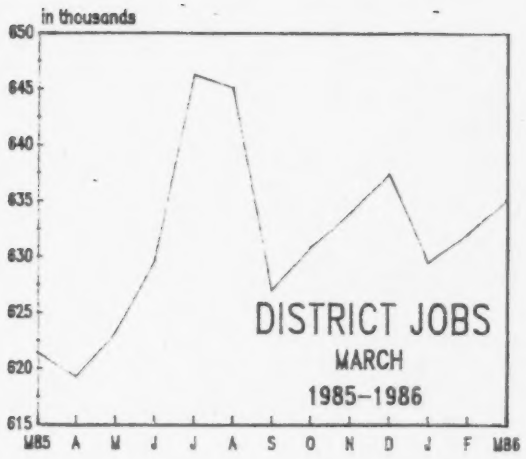
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985
TOTAL	635.2	632.1	621.4	1,956.3	1,936.6	1,867.1
Total Private Sector	373.0	370.8	361.3	1,391.4	1,375.5	1,312.3
Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	14.7	84.5	83.9	79.7
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	40.8	38.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9	22.7	21.3
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.9	14.7	14.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.3	43.1	41.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.0	11.5	31.4	31.3	29.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.4	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.5	11.9	13.6	114.3	108.6	104.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.6	25.7	86.9	86.9	85.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.7	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.8	36.0	35.2
All Transportation	8.6	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.0	16.0	16.6	46.4	46.2	45.5
Trade	64.6	64.6	62.1	390.2	388.2	368.6
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.2	72.9	72.1	68.7
Retail	55.3	55.2	52.8	317.3	316.1	299.9
General Merchandise	5.3	5.2	5.1	39.5	38.9	36.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	43.3	40.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.4	34.9	33.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.3	22.0
Eating and Drinking Places	27.3	27.1	26.0	103.5	102.6	97.6
All Other Retail	22.7	22.9	21.8	73.4	74.0	69.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.5	34.3	110.4	109.1	103.8
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	20.9	20.8	20.5
All Other	27.3	27.4	27.2	89.5	88.3	83.3
Services	221.3	220.0	210.8	604.1	597.7	569.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.0	12.6	30.3	29.6	28.1
Personal Services	3.8	3.9	4.1	23.0	22.9	22.6
Business Services	47.2	46.8	43.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.4	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.9	21.9	20.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.3	29.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.1	73.8	70.7	550.8	545.2	518.6
Government	262.2	261.3	260.1	564.9	561.0	554.8
Federal Government	211.3	210.9	211.2	358.0	357.6	357.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	206.9	203.4	197.7
D.C. Government	45.8	45.3	44.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



the Federal (400 jobs) and District (500 jobs) Governments.

Compared to a year ago (March, 1985 to March, 1986) 13,800 more jobs were created in the City--a growth rate of 2.2 percent. Jobs in the private sector accounted for eighty-five percent of the over-the-year growth. The Services industry led the yearly thrust with 10,500 new jobs, principally in Business Services (3,800 jobs) and Other Services (3,400 jobs). The other major contributor to the over-the-year private sector expansion was Retail Trade (2,500 jobs). Government added 2,100 jobs over the past year with the District Government contributing 1,800 jobs, eighty-six percent of the total.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

After a small decline in February, Suburban employment resumed its rapid expansion and added 16,600 new jobs, bringing total Suburban employment to 1,321,100. This over-the-month increase was spurred by 13,700 additional private sector jobs, reflecting a large seasonal increase in Construction employment (5,100 jobs) and continued growth in Services (5,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,400 jobs). The growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs) was concentrated in Retail Trade with 1,100 jobs. Eating and Drinking Places was the major growth component in Retail Trade with 700 jobs followed by General Merchandise Stores with 500 jobs. Over the past two months, State and Local Government (3,000 jobs) has been the

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

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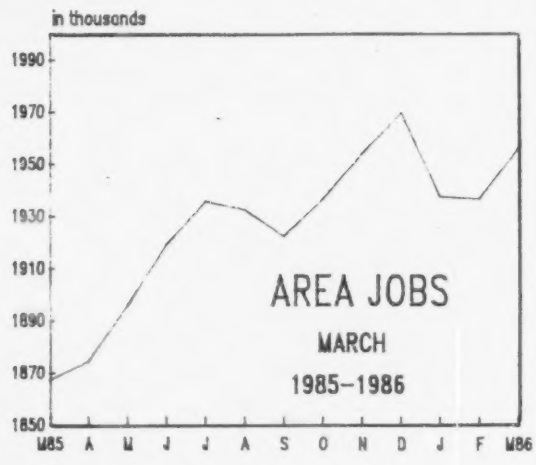
Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, Suburban jobs grew at a rate of 6.1 percent, adding 75,400 jobs to the Suburban economy. Eighty-nine percent of the growth was concentrated in the private sector with 67,400 jobs. The Services industry led all industries with an increase of 24,300 jobs. Wholesale/Retail Trade (19,100 jobs) and Construction (11,100 jobs) also contributed significantly. In the public sector, State and Local Government was the strongest growth component, contributing 7,300 new jobs, while the Federal Government added 800 jobs over the year.

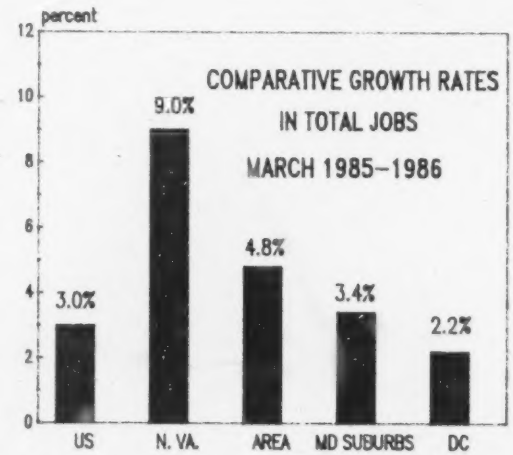


JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

With jobs growing in both the District and the Suburbs during March, 1986, employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area totalled 1,956,300--19,700 more than in February. Eighty percent of these new jobs occurred in the private sector. Monthly growth leaders were Services (6,400 jobs), Construction (5,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,300 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government (3,500 jobs) contributed ninety percent of the total growth, while the Federal Government added 400 jobs.

Over the past year (March, 1985 to March, 1986) Area jobs have expanded by 4.8 percent, resulting in 89,200 more jobs. The Area's Services industry added 34,800 jobs--a growth rate of 6.1 percent. All Other Services was the major component with 32,200 new jobs over the year. Wholesale/Retail Trade added 21,600 jobs with Retail Trade (17,400 jobs) contributing eighty-one percent of the total.

Eating and Drinking Places (5,900 jobs) and General Merchandise Stores (3,200 jobs) were the major growth components in Retail Trade. Public sector growth was dominated by State and Local Government with 9,200 new jobs over the year, while the Federal Government added 900 jobs.



LMI TID BIT

If the Capital Beltway was a city, "its commerical construction would rank it alongside the totals of Milwaukee, Birmingham, Baton Rouge, and Honolulu combined." This observation was made

recently by Neal Peirce and Robert Guskind in an article in Bell Atlantic's Spring Quarterly entiled, "The Mid-Atlantic's Suburban Growth Boom: At What Cost?"

CITY INAGURATATES FIRST INDUSTRIAL PARK

Mayor Marion Barry Jr., on April 21st opened the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, the first such complex sponsored by the District of Columbia Government. The inauguration for this historic park, at W Street and Brentwood Road, N.E., also included a groundbreaking for the park's first tenant, the Washington Beef Company.

In celebrating the openings, Mayor Barry said: "Capital City Business and Industrial Park is a major component of my administration's industrial development strategy. It is a landmark in the city's economic development program and evidence of our aggressive approach to expanding and diversifying the city's industrial base. Further, this park is representative of our commitment to create and retain blue-collar jobs, and to upgrade and develop under used land."

The park can accommodate up to 10 facilities and is expected to create more than 1,000 jobs. Its strategic location, within minutes of Interstate Routes 295, 395, and 95 by way of New York Avenue (Route 50), facilitates access and distribution. The park is also adjacent to the major rail lines entering the city, and within walking distance of the Rhode Island Avenue Metro Station.

Washington Beef Company is relocating from the Capital City Market, where the company was founded 40 years ago. The company is developing a new, 43,000-square-foot refrigerated warehouse and distribution center. The center is being funded with D.C. Industrial Revenue Bonds through First American Bank of Washington, and an additional loan from the Mayor's Community Development Block Grant Program. Washington Beef officials estimate that their new facility will employ 125 persons.

In remarks at the groundbreaking, Deputy Mayor for Economic Development Curtis McClinton Jr., said: "The park's development shows the District Government's capability for intra-agency coordination." Agencies under the Deputy Mayor's jurisdiction and contributors to the city's industrial initiative program are: the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED); the Department of Employment Services (DOES); the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); the Office of Planning (OP); the Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC), and the Office of Cable Television.

The park offers individually tailored sites from 1.5 to 6.3 acres; attractive landscapes; all utilities; free recruitment and training services; project financing assistance; and a team of professional D.C. Government staff available for procedural and technical assistance. A brochure describing the park is available from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, 727-6365, or from the Office of Business and Economic Development, (202) 727-6600.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

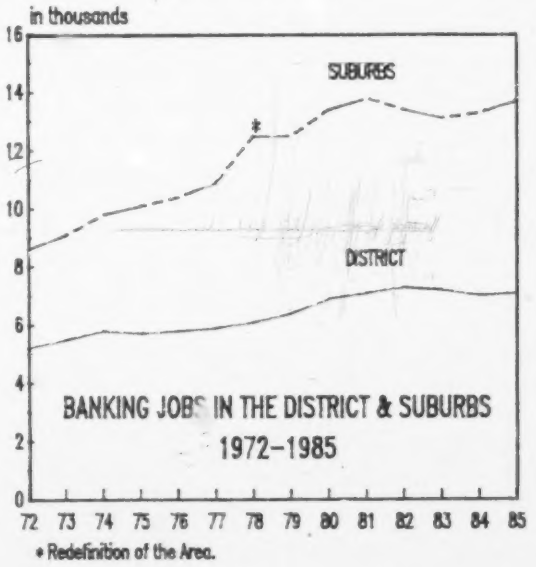
The banking industry, in the District and the Area, is entering into the an era of fundamental change that will redirect the way the industry does business and, perhaps, even the type of products that it markets. These changes will undoubtedly have an impact on the number of District and Area residents who have banking jobs. This profile has been developed to serve as a benchmark to measure the employment changes introduced by legislation authorizing regional banking.

For purposes of this profile, the banking industry is defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual in Major Group 60 as "... institutions which are enganged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including fiduciary activities." Included in SIC 60 are: federal reserve banks; commercial and stock savings banks; mutual savings banks; trust companies not engaged in deposit banking and establishments performing functions closely related to banking. The Department of Employment Services, as a part of its Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, has been tracking employment in the banking industry in the District and the Metropolitan Area, since 1972.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY:

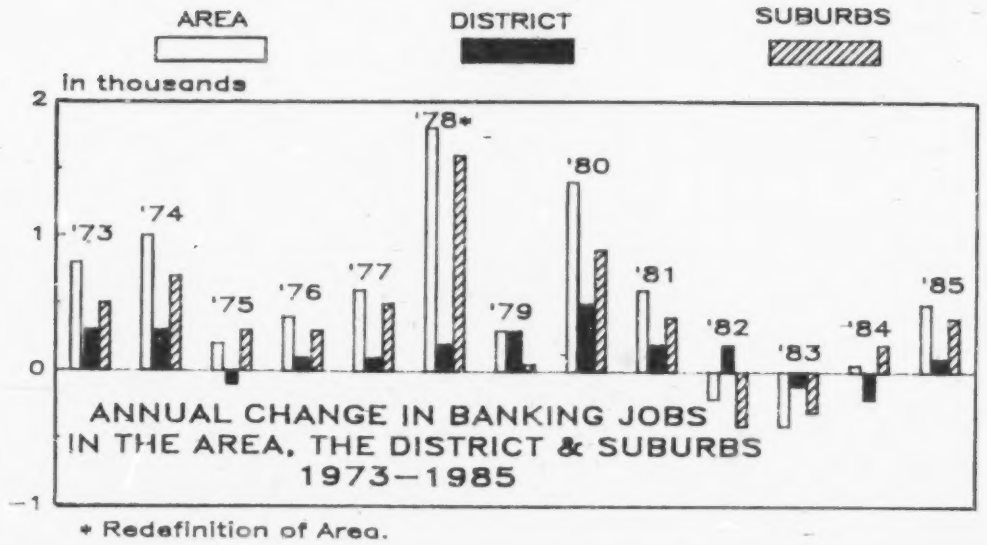
During 1985, there were 20,800 jobs in the Area's banking industry, about two thirds of them in the Suburbs and the remainder in the District. Last year, the banking industry contributed about one percent of all Area, District, and Suburban jobs. Thus, the banking industry is a relatively small contributor to the Area's jobs base.

Over the thirteen year period covered by this profile, the banking industry has added 7,000 new jobs, over fifty percent higher than the 1972 employment base. A little more than seventy percent of these new banking jobs were in the Suburbs. During the study period, employment growth in the banking industry in the Area (3.9 percent annually) was approximately equal to the growth in total employment (4.0 percent annually



In the District, however, banking jobs grew substantially faster than all jobs (2.8 percent per year vs. 0.8 percent per year). Despite most new banking jobs being created in the Suburbs, the growth rate in Suburban banking employment (4.6 percent annually) was significanly below the growth in total Suburban employment (6.6 percent annually).

It should be noted that a large proportion of the Suburban banking jobs were added in 1978. Based on commuting patterns from the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau refined the Washington, D.C. SMSA to include two additional counties in Maryland, Calvert and Frederick, and one additional county in Virginia, Stafford. Starting in 1978, the CES data for the Washington Area



* Redefinition of Area.

was revised to reflect this definational change in the geographic boundaries of the Washington Area. Thus, as much as one-fifth of the Suburban banking growth may be attributed to this change in definition. It should also be noted that the CES data used in this profile does not include rather large "international banks" in the District, such as the World Bank and the Import-Export Bank (they do not accept deposits).

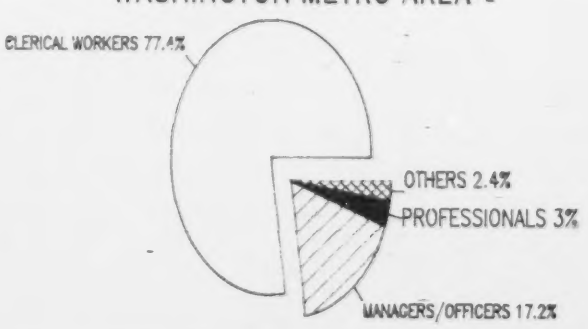
BANKS IN THE DISTRICT:

In March of last year (1985), there were 55 banks in the District of Columbia, employing 7,107 people, who on average earned $1,912 per month or the equivalent of $22,944 a year. This data is taken from the ES-202 Program, which is derived from quarterly reports on employers covered by the District's Unemployment Insurance Act. The Department does not maintain similar data for Suburban employers. As of March of last year, the ten largest banks ranked according to the number of employees working in the District were:

1. Riggs National Bank
2. American Security Bank
3. National Bank of Washington
4. First American Bank N.A.
5. National Savings and Trust Co.
6. Madison National Bank
7. D.C. National Bank
8. Security National
9. American Express
10 McLachlen National Bank

Together these ten banks employed 90 percent of all workers who worked in District banks.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN IN BANKING WASHINGTON METRO AREA



BANKING OCCUPATIONS:

In 1981, nearly 8 of every 10 workers in the banking industry in the Washington Area was a clerical worker with managers and officers making up the bulk of the remaining workers. This occupatonal profile was developed by LMIR as a part of its ongoing Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program, which surveys all local industries in a three year cycle. Listed below are the twenty most numerous banking occupations. Tellers, not surprisingly, constitute over 31 percent of all bank jobs.

20 MOST NUMERIOUS BANKING JOBS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

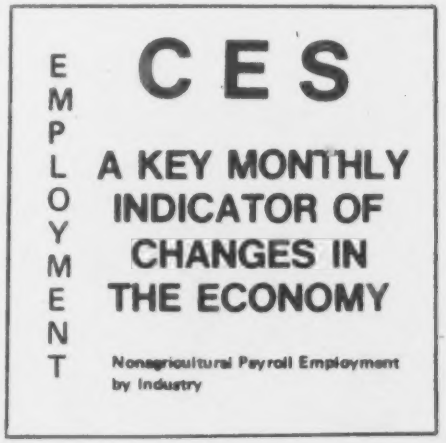
PERCENT OF ALL BANKING JOBS	(%)
TELLERS	31.6
MANAGERS/OFFICERS	17.2
GENERAL CLERK	7.0
CLERICAL SUPERVISOR	6.5
NEW-ACCOUNTS TELLER	6.0
SECRETARY	3.4
PROOF MACHINE OPERATOR	2.3
ACCOUNTING CLERK	1.4
STATEMENT CLERK	1.3
MESSENGER	1.3
TYPIST	1.3
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	1.1
CHECKING CLERKS	1.1
COLLECTOR	1.1
CREDIT CLERK	1.1
LOAN CLOSER	1.0
JANITOR	0.9
COMPUTER OPERATOR	0.9
FILE CLERK	0.9
MAIL CLERK	0.7

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES). Above occupation represent 89.1% of all banking jobs in the Area.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK:

As a part of the Department's industry and occupational projections program, staff economists projected a 2.3 percent annual growth rate for the Area's banking industry between 1980 and 1990. Since the end of the 1981-82 recession, banking employment has increased only 1.2 percent per year. All of this growth, though, occurred between 1984 and 1985, when banking employment increased 2.5 percent over the year. Over the remainder of the decade the implementation of regional banking may have a profound affect on the industry's employment base. The expectation is that the expansion of regional banking will create additional jobs. For example, the new D.C. Banking Law requires new banks to create 200 new banking jobs in the District. Thus, five new regional banks would add a gross of 1,000 jobs in the District alone. However, regional banks might attempt to caputure economies of scale by consolidating and centralizing all regional "back-room" operations, such as accounting, data processing, check clearance, or other support operations.

Such activities could be located in relatively inexpensive facilities in industrial parks or near regional headquarters that may, or may not, be in the Washington Area. Thus, the regionalization of banking may or may not lead to a maximization of employment in the District or the Area. The positive impact of the banking changes may be derived more from the expansion of loanable funds and the availability of additional risk capital to expand new firms in the Area, than from increased employment.



BANKING EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA, DISTRICT & SUBURBS: 1972-1985
(in thousands)

	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
1972	13.8	5.2	8.6
1973	14.6	5.5	9.1
1974	15.6	5.8	9.8
1975	15.8	5.7	10.1
1976	16.2	5.8	10.4
1977	16.8	5.9	10.9
1978*	18.3	6.1	12.2
1979	18.9	6.4	12.5
1980	20.3	6.9	13.4
1981	20.9	7.1	13.8
1982	20.7	7.3	13.4
1983	20.3	7.2	13.1
1984	20.3	7.0	13.3
1985	20.8	7.1	13.7
CHANGE....	7.0	1.9	5.1
% CHANGE..	50.7%	36.5%	59.3%
ANNUAL % CHANGE....	3.9%	2.8%	4.6%

Source: Wage & Salary Employment.
* Change in definition of Area to include Frederick & Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

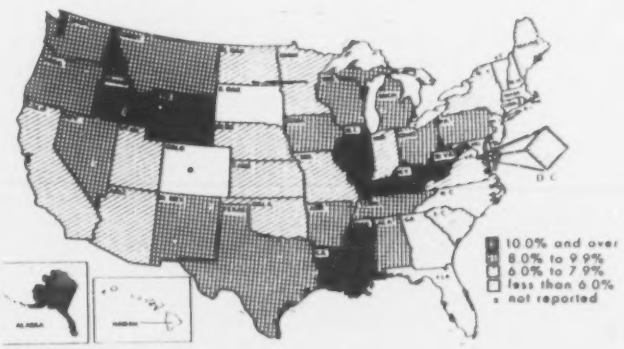
In February, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 262 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from January, the ninth lowest rate of the areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.5 percent, up from 3.3 percent posted in January. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.8 percent unemployment rate. This was up 0.2 percentage point from January. The Richmond-Petersburg Areas, 110 miles south of Washington, had a February jobless rate of 4.9 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three and a half years.

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 30th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down six positions from January, when it registered the 24th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 6.0 percent was down from 6.1 percent in January. Maryland's rate was up from 4.9 percent to 5.1

percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 39th and 46th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Eight states, Louisiana (13.2 percent); West Virginia (13.1 percent); Kentucky (12.5 percent); Alaska (11.5 percent); Mississippi (11.2 percent); Wyoming (10.3 percent); Idaho (10.2 percent) and Illinois (10.1 percent), registered double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent unchanged from January. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates from February, eleven had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest declines were in West Virginia (3.9 percentage points) and Indiana (2.4 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Idaho, Louisiana, and Texas and in excess of 2.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the eighteenth highest jobless rate at 7.2 percent in February, 1986. This position was down two notches from January. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.9 percent. Of the 25 cities, 18 posted lower jobless rates, six recorded higher rates, and one (Dayton, Ohio) was unchanged over the year.

Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest jobless rate at 4.7 percent. The city of Boston has had the lowest rate for eight consecutive months. Gary, Indiana, whose jobless rate was 18.1 percent in January (rate not available when January ALS went to press) and 17.0 percent in February, posted the largest (6.7 percentage points) over-the-year decline. The steepest over-the-year increases were in Houston, Texas (1.9 percentage points) and Dallas, Texas (1.5 percentage points).

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	February 1986	February 1985
1. Gary, IN	17.0	23.7
2. Newark, NJ	12.2	13.1
3. Cleveland, OH	11.9	12.1
4. Buffalo, NY	11.9	10.6
5. Dayton, OH	11.0	11.0
6. Detroit, MI	10.9	12.1
7. New Orleans, LA	10.7	10.6
8. Houston, TX	10.3	8.4
9. Chicago, IL	9.6	8.9
10. Birmingham, AL	8.4	10.5
11. Cincinnati, OH	8.4	9.4
12. Pittsburgh, PA	8.4	9.9
13. New York, NY	8.4	9.6
14. St. Louis, MO	8.0	9.0
15. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	7.5
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.9	8.3
17. Miami, FL	7.6	8.9
18. Baltimore, MD	7.3	7.8
19. District of Columbia	**7.2**	**8.8**
20. Columbus, OH	6.9	7.5
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	7.4
22. Dallas, TX	6.7	5.2
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	7.5
24. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.7
25. Boston, MA	4.7	4.8

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

JOB SERVICE CENTER RECEIVES AWARDS

☆☆☆☆☆

The Department of Employment Services' Washington-Highland Center, in Ward 8, received two awards for "outstanding

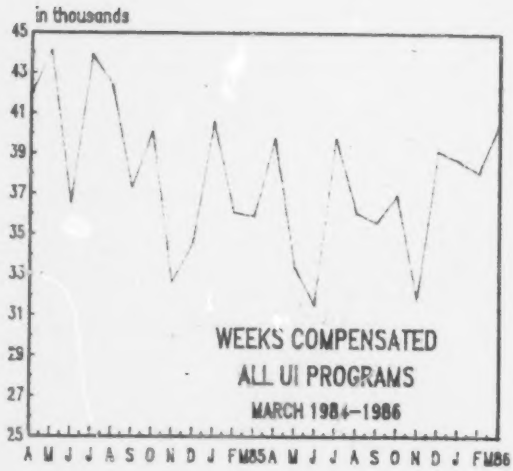
performance" from the U.S. Department of Labor. William Haltigan, Regional Administrator for the U.S. Department of Labor, presented the awards to Center Manager Harold Staten for the Center achieving the highest rank in the city for providing placement assistance and unemployment compensation services to jobless workers. Floyd S. Goff, Acting Director, of the Department of Employment Services and Councilmember Wilhelmina Rolark (D-Ward 8) joined in the presentation at 8th and Xenia Streets, S.E.

The Washington-Highland Employment Services Center, the smallest of the city's five employment centers, achieved the highest proportion of job placements in the city, 96 percent of the assigned goal. The center also recorded the highest percentage of "first pays"--the initial payment of unemployment benefits. Ninety-three percent of payments were issued to claimants within the federal standard of 14 days. In the category of unemployment compensation, all five employment centers substantially exceeded the Labor Department's standard of 87 percent initial payments within 14 days. In 1980, the District of Columbia ranked 49th in the nation in processing interstate claims. Currently, the city ranks seventh in the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.4 million for unemployment compensation benefits in March, 1986--nine percent above last month, and 24 percent above March of last year. It was also the highest monthly outlay since May, 1984. The number of weeks compensated for joblessness rose from 38,000 last month



to 40,600 in March as did the average weekly benefit amount paid--from $155 to $159. Both of these measures were contributing factors to the rise in the outlay. The change from $206 to $250 in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January, 1986, continues to be reflected in increased weekly benefit payments and total outlays. Compared to March, 1985 the weekly average paid to claimants during the month in the State UI Program rose from $142 to $157. The all-program average jumped from $145 to $159. Similarly, jobless weeks compensated last March in the State UI Program totalled 31,900, but climbed to 37,600 in March of the this year. In the total program, the relative rise from 35,900 to 40,600 was not as great, as compensated weeks in the Federal and Ex-Serviceperson Programs decreased from March of 1985.

The quarterly program measures mirrored the increases seen in monthly comparisons. The first quarter 1986 benefit outlay was $18.2 million--11.6 percent above the $16.3 million the first quarter of 1985. Jobless weeks compensated rose 4.3 percent from 112,600 to 117,400 over the year. The average weekly benefit payment was up 10 percent to $155 in the current quarter. The average weekly benefit amount associated with the new $250 maximum weekly benefit amount is expected to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1986

	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	% Change From February 1986	% Change From March 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,870	3,153	2,742	- 9.0	+ 4.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,563	37,620	35,145	+ 5.2	+ 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,575	35,200	31,855	+ 6.7	+ 18.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,898,549	$5,413,239	$4,527,178	+ 9.0	+ 30.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.98	$153.79	$142.12	+ 2.1	+ 10.5
Number of First Payments	1,817	2,119	1,505	- 14.3	+ 20.7
Number of Final Payments	981	811	744	+ 21.0	+ 31.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,498	10,439	9,301	+ 0.6	+ 12.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	188	139	153	+ 35.3	+ 22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,652	2,503	3,619	+ 6.0	- 26.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,572	2,413	3,484	+ 6.6	- 26.2
Total Benefits Paid	$464,129	$425,699	$591,751	+ 9.0	- 21.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.45	$176.42	$169.85	+ 2.3	+ 6.2
Number of First Payments	167	166	167	+ 0.6	0.0
Number of Final Payments	63	94	97	- 33.0	- 35.1
Total Beneficiaries	738	734	1,020	+ 0.5	- 27.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	68	56	54	+ 21.4	+ 25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	639	551	710	+ 16.0	- 10.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	477	445	558	+ 7.2	- 14.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 84,302	$ 76,430	$ 91,173	+ 10.3	- 7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.73	$171.75	$163.39	+ 2.9	+ 8.2
Number of First Payments	49	29	45	+ 69.0	+ 8.9
Number of Final Payments	39	30	34	+ 30.0	+ 14.7
Total Beneficiaries	144	137	171	+ 5.1	- 15.8
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,126	3,348	2,949	- 6.6	+ 6.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,854	40,674	39,474	+ 5.4	+ 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,624	38,058	35,897	+ 6.7	+ 13.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,446,980	$5,915,368	$5,210,102	+ 9.0	+ 23.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.70	$155.43	$145.14	+ 2.1	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	2,033	2,314	1,717	- 12.1	+ 18.4
Number of Final Payments	1,083	935	875	+ 15.8	+ 23.8
Total Beneficiaries	11,380	11,310	10,492	+ 0.6	+ 8.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

peak between $170 and $174 during the middle of the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March, 1986 increased $8.40. Average Weekly Hours rose 1.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 25¢ over the month.

Weekly Earnings in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products had the largest over-the-month increase, rising by $74.57. Average Weekly Hours were up 5.3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 69¢ an hour, due to an increase in overtime.

The most significant decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings dropped $4.24. Average Weekly Hours, however, showed a slight increase of 0.3 hours. Hourly Earnings, on the other hand, decreased 22¢ an hour. The decrease in Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings was due to a decline in overtime hours.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.6 percent to 329.1 (1967=100), during the two months ending in March, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in March, the local CPI-U rose 3.1 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also decreased 0.6 percent from January to March. The March level of 330.5 (1967=100) was 2.5 percent higher than in March, 1985.

The decrease in the CPI-U over the past two months represents the first index decline since January, 1985. Declines

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	410.03	401.63	397.84	39.2	37.5	38.7	10.46	10.71	10.28
Durable Goods	387.69	365.69	354.03	41.2	37.7	40.6	9.41	9.70	8.72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	392.84	318.27	373.89	42.7	37.4	44.3	9.20a/	8.51c/	8.44e/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	407.77	405.59	384.49	42.3	41.9	41.0	9.64	9.68a/	8.89b/
Other Durable Goods	368.95	347.12	340.73	39.8	34.3	39.3	9.27d/	10.12c/	8.67
Non-durable Goods	428.98	433.43	436.67	37.4	37.3	37.1	11.47	11.62	11.77
Food & Kindred Products	424.13	439.27	568.10	37.7	38.6	38.0	11.25	11.38f/	14.95g/
Printing & Publishing	457.50	461.74	443.44	36.6	36.3	36.8	12.50c/	12.72a/	12.05a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	307.44	304.50	309.58	40.4	40.6	37.8	7.61a/	7.50	8.19a/

Total Production Workers	March '86	February '86	March '85
	38,000	37,000	36,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Shorter work week
e/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees
f/ Data not comparable with previous year due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark

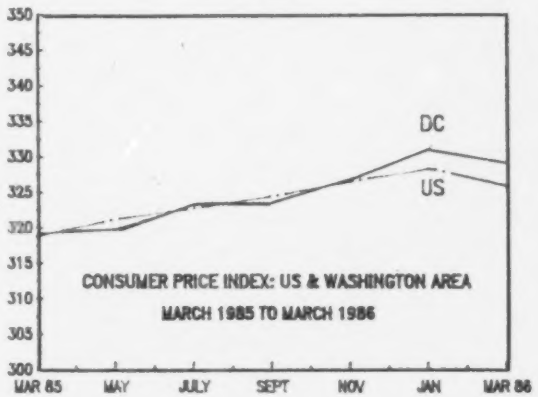
in energy, shelter, and apparel costs were mainly responsible for the downturn. The transportation component declined 2.4 percent, reflecting an 11.4 percent drop in motor fuel prices. Motor fuel prices are 18.8 percent below their peak level of March, 1981. Among other components of the transportation index, used car prices and airline fares also declined, while automobile insurance and maintenance and repairs costs rose significantly.

The housing index declined 0.3 percent. Fuel oil prices dropped sharply. Shelter costs declined moderately, reflecting moderate decreases in homeowners' and renters' costs. These declines were partially offset by higher prices for housefurnishings other than appliances.

The index for apparel and upkeep declined 0.9 percent, reflecting lower prices for boys' and women's apparel.

Food and beverage prices decreased 0.2 percent. Prices of grocery store foods declined 0.5 percent, as a result of sharply lower prices for fresh vegetables and moderately lower prices for fish, beef, and processed vegetables. Prices of foods consumed away from home rose 0.4 percent, while prices of alcoholic beverages declined 0.4 percent.

Among other categories of consumer spending, entertainment costs decreased 0.3 percent. The costs of medical care services rose 1.2 percent.



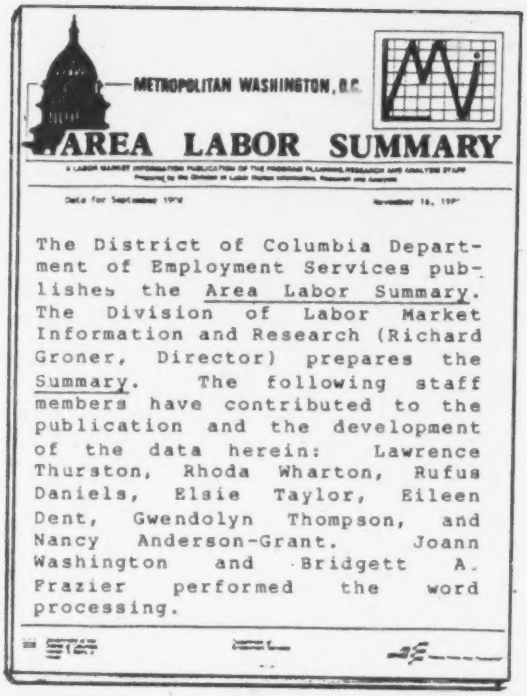
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	March 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.0	-0.7	2.3
Washington Area	329.1	-0.6	3.1
Food & Beverage	323.2	-0.2	3.3
Housing	350.9	-0.3	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	216.3	-0.9	-4.7
Transportation	307.0	-2.4	0.2
Medical Care	448.2	1.4	7.7
Entertainment	266.3	-0.3	3.7
Other Goods & Services	263.4	0.0	1.3
Special Index:			
Energy b/	175.9	-8.2	- 6.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know...

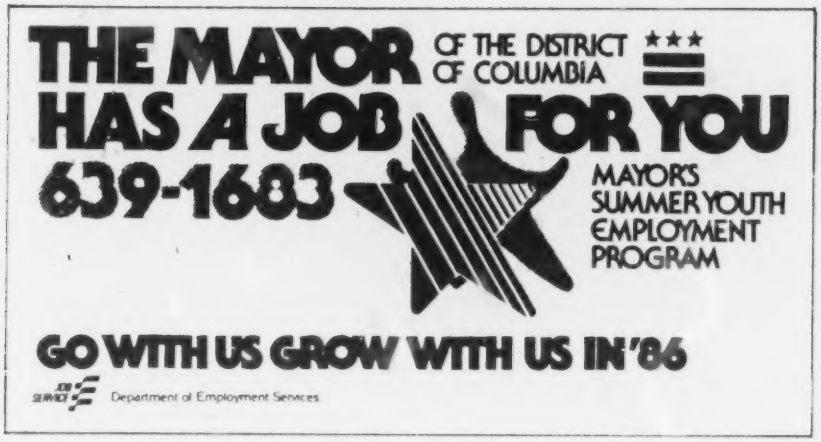
1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see.
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done.
4. Where the employee will work.
5. Education, special skills or experience required.
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits.
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it.
8. Name of person to see.
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.).
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs.

After the Interview:

* If you hire the pre-screened individual we send you please tell us promptly. We will then stop referring people for the job. It also keeps our computerized JOB BANK current on a daily basis.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1608*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Department of Employment Services

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